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NEWS OF THE WELL ENDING Nov. 19, 1862.

gather round the newspaper stands to any known law, and also to suspend the think so ill. Rebellion has generally receive their city papers, are thinning writ of habeas corpus in all cases where been understood to mean a rejection of stated. Thus:—This letter states that may be not ask, and is he not in duty off-some of them tired of the telegra- such arrests shall be made. The chief a prior sovereignty, and the assertion of phic stuff, and others tired of the editorial stuff they get.

Last week we told our readers that McClellan was superseded because he did

ly preparing to go by water to Richmond, prove his position. It is this: meddling at Washington.

designate the force he trained, has been marched back into Tennessee.

"Parsons versus Curtis."

To the Ellin of the Urbana Union: Unner the above head of "Parsons is cepied from the Boston Daily Adver- away its corner stone." diser, a reply by the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, to the pamphlet recently published by Judge Carlis, of Boston, on the President's late Proclamations of the 22d and 24th of September. As the Evening Post declares the discussion to sidered open to others, and I propose to examine the Reply of Mr. Parsons. That Reply is very brief; and to avoid the possibility of unfairness in stating its positions, I will copy the whole of it, but in doing this, I will give it in consecutive parts, and comment on them separ-

"To the Ellitors of the Buston Dolly Advertiser; "There are three questions concerning the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One, has he constitutional power to issue it as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has he constituissue it at this time as a military act? "These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all which are distinct in themselves, but so questions-perhaps, confused questions, near each other that they confuse each

questions it is intended to bear.

"Let us examine these questions.

civil, political or administrative act." must meet with universal concurrence, emergencies. and it disposes, in fact, of the whole case,

ministration of those two services. The Professor proceeds :

rules of probability fail." persons whatever. But this question of providently uttered and pass it by.

jurisdiction may always be raised in ases of limited jurisdiction, as well after decision as before. The admitted want touches the expediency of the measure, of power on the President, precludes all and this I leave to him. But it does not further action, and all further discussion. touch his military right to threaten it How can the President's honesty or ca- and do it, if he can." body else, if sufficient in this case, must none would object or hinder. be sufficient for all other cases, and would The passages next in order are these: Thus I will, and so I order.

The professor proceeds thus: "As to the remaining question, I have ciation and destruction of all law. And not the slightest doubt of his constitu- therefore it is accursed before God and tional power as Commander-in-Chief, to man. issue this Proclamation as a military

President has issued two Proclamations- rebellion. one on the 22d of September, commonly throughout the whole land, and to subject only as a fetter." WE have no news to give in the com- the people, other than the military, to The denunciation of rebollion is reno notice of it.

not move. Of course the authorities I might use the very words of the Pro- used in our Constitution, and that is the must say he was all ready to move. fessor, and say that I have no doubt, but thing on the existence of which the Con-Burnside has been in command twelve with a meaning wholly opposite to his. stitution gives the President the excludays and has done nothing, at least in the I have not the slightest doubt that he sive power to decide. way of moving. The papers do say that has no such power. This, however, is The Insurgents are still citizens of the he has cent his plan to Washington. If not argument; it is only the gage of United States, and hence our right to this be so, it is a foolish and a melan- opinion, and although mine may be the punish them when they are put down We now learn that McClellan knew to give it currency against the other, of all accused persons and of all criminall about the quaker guns and was silent- But let us try the illustration he gives to als, to a fair trial according to the laws

ed him to tell his plan, which was in might have sent a force a hundred miles it is only when they shall have submitconsequence betrayed to the enemy in to catch and bring into his lines a hun-ted, or shall be on trial before our tributwenty-four hours; whereupon Manas- dred negroes, with the wagons, horses nals, that they may make their claims, sas was then evacuated. The war would and provisions they were bringing to while they are in arms, and defying our have been ended long since except for the Beauregard, the President and Comman- power, they may not taunt us with our Buell's army, as it must still be called to wider views, wider necessities, may if he liberty to disregard them. versus Curtis," I find in the New York would be to say that he might strike resuch license as that, or give sanction to per week. We could tell the meaning of Adjutant."

be of national importance, it may be con-to Beauregard" would be lawful capture— lion." President could do no more, if he can in the end. lawfully interpose as Commander-in-Chief to do the duties of a General, this: which I deny. The central seat of the as he says was done by Judge Curtis.

The notion that he may free the slaves "Judge Curtis mingles these questions as a military act, so as to prevent the so entirely, that no study of his pamph. "whole mass of slaves from feeding the "I am sure that the President has no are needed to labor on some public de mistake-a stickful from the wrong galpower to emancipate a single slave, as a fense of pressing necessity, they may be ley-and I am thus relieved from all seized as property, and the owners com- remark upon its tener and effect. This conclusion of the learned Profes. pensated. If they are needed as persons sor, that the President has no constitu. and required to bear arms, I will concede tional power to estancipate a single slave, what many persons will not concede, that as a civil, political or administrative act, they may be pressed into service in great

The fallacy of the President's pretenfor I think that it will be found, on full sion may be measured by this: Suppose consideration, that the President's pow- that the masters of the slaves should ers as Commander in Chief of the Army acquiesce in the President's measure, and and Navy are mainly appellate and ju- agree to consider the slaves as emancipadicial, and confined to the internal ad- ted, and that the slaves should then be hired at day wages to raise the food they now do, the rebellion would still be fed, and "Was it expedient? I leave this if the advocates of emancipation are right it. question to the President. For he is in the superior productiveness of free honest, he is capable; he has considered labor, even better fed than before. What the question long, carefully and painful- would military power do then? Would ly, and in all the relations in which it it be at fault, or would it forbid the can present itself. However wise I may hiring, would it forbid the free labor and be, or Judge Curtis may be on this sub- preclude what one of the Cabinet used to of Hon. Horatio Seymour as Governor of "I hope they are, and that the Court of ject, the President must be wiser, or all call "a fair day's wage for a fair day's New York. work?"

If the President has no constitutional The other alternative binted at, that IF any one doubts the good opinion ure to annihilate the rebels under Bragg, Smith power to issue the Proclamation as a civil of inciting insurrection as justifiable in of George B. McClellan entertained by and Buckner in Kentucky was owing to the and political not, how can the question order to dishearten the rebels, is so the magnificent army of the Potomae, let treason of their rope-deserving leader." of expediency arise? If he had juris- utterly at variance with the Professor's him read any of the accounts of the Gen- This is so muddled that we cannot tell diction over the subject, then his decis- excellent life, and the principles which eral's "farewell" with that army. The who is meant, but we judge it to be Buell. fon would be final, and binding on all make his life, that I will consider it im- injustice done McClellan will surely meet If so, the writer should be either held to

"Can he do it in fact? This question

pability supply the defect of power? If he has the power-if he has it by Would his power be any less if he were well settled consent, he is of course to being wiser than Professor Parsons, wiser the exercise would be for the common than Judge Curtis, and wiser than any weal, no true either ought to object, and

preclude all discussoin whatever of his "Judge Curtis speaks much and eloacts and powers. It would in fact be the quently of the President's right to inflict surrender of Constitutional Government, 'penalty and punishment,' and the rights and reduce it to this; Sic volo, sic jubco: of the rebels to the protection of laws. "Rebellion has no rights. If rebellion means anything it means the renun-

" No rebel has any right, a regard to which should weaken or obstruct any It should be borne in mind that the military measure needed to subdue the

"Judge Curtis's argument would give

part of Judge Curtis's argument is direc- a new one, and I am not aware that it is ted to the latter, and Mr. Parsons takes either just or accurate to say that it As to the Emancipation Proclamation, of all law. Insurrection is the term

purer metal, it has no recognized stamp and as such, they have the common right of the land, and to be despoiled of nothand the Cabinet at Washington compell- " If Halleck, when before Corinth, ing, except by judgment of the law. But der-in-Chief, sitting in the centre, with own enactments. We, however, are not at

may, if he can, by the danger of insur- Constitution may be laid aside for its own issue of horses for six weeks to General rection, or of starvation, or of loss of sake until after the Rebellion shall be McClellan's army in the field, and in property, dishearten the rebels and drive over, but it is not to be supposed that front of Washington, was at the rate of their armies home. To say otherwise the Professor would countenance any one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine Evening Post, of October 31st, where it bellion, but must be careful not to strike the proposal that the President, who is average issue, if he had stated how many The Post alleges that this act is in required by the Constitution to suppress had been issued prior to the date of Me- direct violation of the "additional artisupposed, it would be a military expedi- disregard the Constitution, and in violation such as he might lawfully make tion of his oath to keep and support it, large number was to the army in front of "All officers or persons in the military or with the forces under his command, and practice any usurpation which his changthe "hundred negroes, with the wagons, ing fancy might regard as "a military horses and provisions they were bringing measure needed to subdue the rebel-

the capture of a train appurtenant to the I will further add that a person readenemy's army. But could Halleck seize ing this reply of Mr. Parsons who had days of these three weeks, McClellan and carry off "a hundred negroes, with not read the pamphlet, would of course wagons and horses" that were not in mil- suppose that Judge Curtis, had spoken these articles to be forwarded, but they be dismissed from the service." itary service? I mean could he lawfully eloquently in hehalf of the rebel cause. have not reached our depot, and unless do it, according to our laws, apart from It hath this extent-no more: The the laws of war, or according to the laws Judge argues against all assumptions of sion is made by the Department of which

The Professor's closing paragraph is ed.

"Then he tells us that the innocent a fact. And what has been will be.

THEOPHILES PARSONS,"

I give this passage because it stands means of supplying them. If the slaves never wrote it, and that it has got in by White House hospital.

> JOHN H. JAMES. URBANA, O., Nov. 17, 1862.

11th, has an article on the "Misman- McClellan left it. agement of American Finances," in which it casually makes this remark: " The most remarkable quality the Nor-

tupid patience."

THE New York World deserves the thanks of all true Union men for its fearless and earnest advocacy of Constitutional principles. It contributed more ty (very bad English) to the Bellefon-

with its day of reckoning.

The McClellan-Halleck Letter.

UNDER this head we find a letter from idea of surrendering the whole question of ability does not affect his power. If justification for the President's compli-

What General McClellan said was this- not to re-enter the lines." called the Emancipation Edict-the other | the constitution and the law to the rebels, standing of the Quartermaster's Departon the 24th of September, by which he as their sword to smite with, and their ment, if they had been ordered to be de ciples, and afterwards proclaims a differhas undertaken to declare martial law shield to save them, and leave it to us livered and handed over for transporta- ent set in opposition to the first, may not mon sense of the word, and it is quite trial by a kind of commissioners, for acts ceived with favor now, though there regard to delay of movement, the allegobvious that the throngs which used to which are neither crimes nor offenses by have been rebellions of which we did not means the renunciation and destruction or drive him South. Your army must assigned by Lieutenant Johnson for his Mr. Halleck. Three weeks delay!

that they needed shoes and other indis- geance inflicted by the injured. pensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. Of course he supposed that his order had been actually filled. But of the 17th Regiment Kentucky Volunon the 11th he telegraphed again that a teers in the field near Newmarket, which portion of his supplies sent by rail, had been delayed.

On the 12th he further told them that the horses ordered had been delivered this time. at the rate of only 150 per week; of course he spoke of what he received. can, prevent the whole mass of slaves It is sometimes said by persons who Two days after this the Qr.-master-Genfrom laboring to feed rebellion. He have not studied the instrument, that the eral, Meigs, reported that the average desirable to know what portion of this which reads as follows:

greater effort to insure prompt transmis-

tation of McClellan, and a defense of the President, and his wider views and wider must suffer with the guilty. This is Department; but the dates must be obtional power, as Commander-in-Chief, to necessities, have nothing to do with it, true, and it is sad. But when the min-served. On the 25th, one week after and give no power; for I do not under- gled fire and hail of God's vengeance run McClellan's disputch, Meigs reported kowske) rather more than forty years stand that the expediency which it is along the ground, they pursue no devious that 48,080 pair shoes had been forwardclaimed must be submissively left to him; paths that they may leave the homes of the ed. Had been forwarded when? and did customs of the Mantehoos, (the governhas any reference to this third question. innocent unharmed; for when national they reach McClellan? And then, here subjects is the mingling of questions If it has, the Professor has mingled sins bring national calamities, the inno- on the 25th is 19 days of the three weeks cent suffer with the guilty; it is at events delay in not obeying the peremptory of a Mantehoo Vang of the first rank,

let enables me to see clearly, as to much rebellion," is wholly beyond the scope of as the closing paragraph of what is publarly the answer of McClellan, which will maids and four families; besides the paof his argument, upon which of these military power, which is bound by the lished with the name of Theophilus be another extinguisher, equal to that rents of the bride, when they furnish the measure of military wants, and the Parsons. I am prone to think that he which he put on the story about the dowry, are at liberty to send to their son-

a visit to Burnside's army, and is highly pleased with its condition. Of course THE London Economist of October that was all made so by moonlight after

THE Cincinnati Gazette's letter writer of November 15th says that one thousand HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. therners have shown is their ignorant and five hundred horses were sent to Burnside's army. Why so when McClellan The remark is somewhat personal, but had enough? Why so soon confess that like Tom Brown's poetry it has so much his statement of getting only one hundred and fifty horses a week was true, one year, 4 00.

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Franklin Square, N. Y. truth in it no one will be apt to resent dred and fifty horses a week was true,

Some fellow writing from West Liber-

Inquiry at Cincinnati will show to the world what many already know, viz: that the fail-

account, or kicked out of the army.

An Army Demagogue.

General Halleck to Secretary Stanton, tamely copied by the Cincinnati papers, going the rounds of the press-the mach- without other comment than a head linemation press especially—which we have "A Lieutenant's dismissal in disgrace!" AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMTS. carefully read and are prepared to speak "Lieutenant Johnson, of the 17th regiment of as a dishonest paper, prepared for the Kentucky Union Volunteers, brother of Aduse new made of it, as the palliation and am R. Johnson, the rebel guerilla chief in the to the President on the probability of his being wiser than President of the President of his being wiser than President of the President of his being wiser than President of h The letter is dated October 28th, and tion proclamation, when McCook ordered him it is in answer to special interrogations arrested and sent to the military prison in propounded to him by the Secretary of irons. After ten or fitteen days confinement, War on the proceeding day. Those in- no charges having been preferred, General terrogations are not published, or we could Boyle relieved him, ordering him to join his better understand what force to give to regiment without delay. Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, There is an effort made throughout the when he was placed under arrest, dismissed letter to convey the impression that Me-of office stripped from him in presence of the Clellan had delayed his movements on whole regiment. General Rosecrans's order pretences which were not true; that his on the subject was read at the head of the requisitions had all been complied with, regiment. Johnson was sent back of our and that he had the supplies asked for. lines to report to General Boyle, and directed

some of his men had not shoes and clo- Undoubtedly there was disgrace deep thing; the pretended refutation is, that and damning; but it cleaves to the Ma-General Meigs had issued them. This jor-Generals and not to the Lieutenant. term would be fully met in the under- If the Government entices men into the tion. But examine the dates and it will the officer resign and withdraw? He be found that the allegations, both with may not refuse obedience to the orders alleged delivery of supplies are artfully and judgment the orders may be. But was peremptorily ordered to "cross the tien whic requires obedience to orders Potomac and give battle to the enemy, which he deems unlawful? The reason move now while the roads are good." "It resignation was a proper one for him to will be observed," says Halleck, "that give, and not disrespectful. The conthree weeks have now elapsed since that duct of General McCook was ferocious order was given." Quite a clear case, and unlawful. The repetition of the outrage by General Rosecrans with dismis-But let us look a little further and the sal, and the infliction of indignities. delay is accounted for. On the very shows his utter unfitness to be at the next day, the 7th of October, McClellan head of an army. The tendency of such answered that it would take three days conduct on the part of commanders, and nished at the 10 to supply the First Fifth and Six corps; its certain result must be summary ven-

THE New York Evening Post publishes a general order issued by the Colonel directs as follows:

"All fugitive slaves are hereby ordered to leave this regiment within two weeks from

If Halleck should do what is here insurrection, may at the same moment Clellan's dispatch; and it would be very cle of war," approved March 13th, 1862,

such service or labor is claimed to be due: and any officer who shall be found guilty, by said, "General Meigs may have ordered a court martial, of violating this article shall

We submit that the Post has misapprehended the new article of war, which prohibits officers from employing the forof war as recognized in all modern prac- power not given in the Constitution, as General Meigs is the head, they might ces under their command, for the purpose tice. He certainly could not. And the certainly destructive to our own liberties as well remain in New York or Phila- of returning fugitive slaves. The officer delphia, so far as this army is concern- has not committed that offense by declaring that he will on application deliver Then comes what is meant for a refu- up all fugitives that come to his camp.

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ing race in China) has the following: "The number of servants of the wife besides a nurse and her husband, is fixed We have a very distinct impression at eight writing maids, and eight fami-

that this letter is unfair, and we wait lies; for the wife of an inferior Vang, until we see all the letters, and partieu- a nurse and her husband at seven waiting in-law the Vang, as many servants as THE Cincinnati Gazette's Washington that the equivocal position the husband they think proper." We should fear letter writer of Tuesday, 14th, says that seems to have "besides the servants" General Halleck has just returned from might turn him from a Vang to a SINGLE copies of this number of the

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